Graded Quiz: SQL CASE Statements | Coursera

12.05.2022 17:16

Congratulations! You passed!

Graded Quiz: SQL CASE Statements	
Latest Submission Grade 100%	
L. How many managers are in the employees database?	1/1 poin
2426	
\bigcirc 22	
O 20	
 ✓ Correct The dept_managers table has 24 rows. This means that there are 24 managers in this database. 	
The dept_managers table has 24 rows. This means that there are 24 managers in this database.	
. Write a query that retrieves the player_name, year, and creates a column called senior_student that returns yes if the year is 'SR' and no otherwise from the college_football_players table.	1/1 poin
SELECT player_name, year, CASE CASE	
<pre>3 WHEN year = 'SR' THEN 'yes' 4 ELSE 'no' 5 END AS senior_student</pre>	
6 FROM college_football_players;	
1 SELECT player_name, year,	
2 CASE 3 WHEN year = 'SR' THEN 'yes' 4 ELSE 'no'	
5 FROM college_football_players;	
1 SELECT player_name, year, 2 CASE	
<pre>3 WHEN year = 'SR' THEN 'yes' 4 ELSE 'no' 5 FROM college_football_players</pre>	
6 END AS senior_student;	
1 SELECT player_name, year	
2 CASE 3 WHEN year = 'SR' THEN 'yes' 4 ELSE 'no'	
5 END AS senior_student 6 FROM college_football_players;	
Correct! This query retrieves the player_name, year, and creates a column called senior_student that returns yes if the year is 'SR' and no otherwise from the college_football_players table.	
What is the function of the ELSE statement in the CASE statement?	1 / 1 poin
It captures values specified in the WHEN/THEN statements It gets the last condition in the END statement	
It captures values not specified in the WHEN/THEN statements	
It captures values not specified in the IF/THEN statements	
Correct Correct! The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements.	
Correct! The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values.	1/1 poin
 ✓ Correct Correct! The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. ⑥ True 	1/1 poin
Correct! The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values.	1/1 poin
 ✓ correct Correct! The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. ● True → False → Maybe ✓ correct 	1/1 poin
 ✓ Correct Correct! The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. ● True False Maybe 	1/1 poin
 ✓ Correct Correct The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. ⑥ True ⑥ False Maybe ※ Correct Correct! All aggregate functions ignore null values. 	1/1 poin
 ○ correct Correct: The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. ● True False Maybe ◇ Correct Correct! All aggregate functions ignore null values. 	
Correct Correct The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. True False Maybe Correct Correct All aggregate functions ignore null values. Which of this type of join returns an output of only matching records in the two tables? (Select all that apply) LEFT JOIN NNER JOIN	
Correct Correct The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. True False Maybe Correct Correct All aggregate functions ignore null values.	
Correct The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. True False Maybe Correct Correct All aggregate functions ignore null values. Which of this type of join returns an output of only matching records in the two tables? (Select all that apply) LEFT JOIN NINER JOIN NINER JOIN Correct	
Correct This type of join returns an output of only matching records in the two tables? (Select all that apply) LEFT JOIN Correct Correct This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. JOIN	
Correct! The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. True False Maybe Correct Correct! All aggregate functions ignore null values. Which of this type of join returns an output of only matching records in the two tables? (Select all that apply) LEFT JOIN INDER JOIN Vision of this type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables.	
Correct Correct The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN/THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. True False Maybe Correct Correct All aggregate functions ignore null values. Which of this type of join returns an output of only matching records in the two tables? (Select all that apply) LEFT JOIN NINNER JOIN Correct Correct This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. JOIN Correct JOIN Correct	
Correct The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN_THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. True Table Maybe Correct Correct All aggregate functions ignore null values. Which of this type of join returns an output of only matching records in the two tables? (Select all that apply) LETT JOIN MNER JOIN Correct Correct: This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. MICH TJOIN RECHT JOIN RECHT JOIN	1/1 poin
Correct Correct In the ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. True Table Agaregate functions do not consider null values. True Table Agaregate functions do not consider null values. Correct Correct All aggregate functions ignore null values. Which of this type of join returns an output of only matching records in the two tables? (Select all that apply) LEFT JOIN NINER JOIN Correct Correct This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. JOIN Correct Correct This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. BROHT JOIN STATET TIPL, No., NIMBOLING ISALDYI, 1] 3.6 average, salary of employees. If the average salary is more than 80000, return Underpaid, Otherwise, return Ungald (a) STATET TIPL, No., NIMBOLING ISALDYI, 1] 3.6 average, salary.	
Correct The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to Casture values not specified in the WHEN, THEN statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. The mac	1/1 poin
Correct Correct The ESS statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not specified in the WHEN / Their statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. Trie Triale Maybe Correct Correct all aggregate functions ignore null values. **Correct Correct Tild type of join returns an outigut of only matching records in the two tables? (Select all that apply) LET JOIN **Correct Correct Tild type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. **ZOIN **Correct Correct Tild type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. **GOIN **Correct Correct Tild type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. **GOIN **Correct Correct Tild type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. **GOIN **GOIN **Correct Correct Tild type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. **GOIN **GOIN **Correct Correct Tild type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. **GOIN **GOI	1/1 poin
Correct Correct the fils decrement is operated and provides a way to uppear values not specified in the WHCH, THICH statements. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. © True raise raise or maybe or Correct Correct all aggregate functions ignore null values. Which of this type of join returns an output of only matching records in the too tables? (select all that apply) LEFT JOIN DINICE JOIN or Join teams an output of only matching records in the too tables? (select all that apply) LEFT JOIN DINICE JOIN Or correct Correct This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. Join Or correct Correct This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. Join Or correct Correct This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. Join Or correct Correct This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. Most JOIN White a covery to retire we also the average salary of employees. If the average salary is more than 10000, return Paid Well II the average salary is less than 80000, return thridepoid, otherwise, return Unpaid I SECT Processing State of the average salary of employees. If the average salary is more than 100000, return Paid Well II the average salary is less than 80000, return thridepoid, otherwise, return Unpaid I SECT Processing State of the average salary of employees. If the average salary is more than 100000, return Paid Well II the average salary is less than 80000, return thridepoid, otherwise, return Unpaid I SECT Processing State of the average salary is more than 100000, return Paid Well II the average salary is less than 80000, return thridepoid and	1/1 poin
Correct Correct The ELSE statement is optional and provides a way to capture values not approximate in the values / 1 kis is determined. Aggregate functions do not consider null values. True Falce Maybe Correct Correct All aggregate functions ignore null values. Which of this type of join returns an output of only matching records in the rwn tables? (Solect all that apply) ELET JOIN Correct Correct This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. Solect This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. MIGHT JOIN Correct Correct This type of join returns those records which have matching values in both tables. MIGHT JOIN Solect engage, according to the average salary of employees. If the average salary is less than 80000, return Underpaid, otherwise, return Ungold Solect engage, according to the average salary of employees. If the average salary is less than 80000, return Underpaid, otherwise, return Ungold Solect engage, according to average salary of employees. If the average salary is less than 80000, return Underpaid, otherwise, return Ungold Solect engage, according to average salary of employees. If the average salary is less than 80000, return Underpaid, otherwise, return Ungold Solect engage, according to average salary is less than 80000, return Underpaid, otherwise, return Underpaid, otherwise, return Underpaid, according to a salary is according to a salary i	1/1 poin
Correct Correct The LSS sistement is optional and provides a way to copial and an optional and provides a way to copial and an optional and provides a way to copial and an optional and provides a way to copial and an optional and provides a way to copial and an optional and provides a way to copial and an optional an	1/1 poin
Convent The SES automate is explained and providence and providenc	1/1 poin
Connect Connect The CSRS Subtement's specified and provides a region of functions can contracted in the switting intelligence contracted in the contracted intelligence contracted in the contracted intelligence cont	1/1 poin
Context the LLSL statement is optional and positions and systematic of positions and systematic positions in the suffer, TMPN statements. Agreegate function of not boroide multi-values. The The The The The The The The The Th	1/1 poin
Control Tips 15 Superior (is splitted to the thirthy 150 superior). Aggregate front the tips superior qualitation the thirthy 150 superior). Aggregate front the superior qualitation the thirthy 150 superior). Aggregate front the superior consider and outlet. On the Superior Control Superior cannot be superior and cultion. Which is this topic of point returns an extract of other matering counts in the two tools of Select all that apply) Of control Control Superior cannot have we cannot all for these we cannot be superior cannot be sup	1/1 poin
Control that ISS scanners is agriced and greeded a say to surface often the VISS scanners is agriced and greeded a say to surface often one observation due to the VISS (INTRODUCTION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN	1/1 poin
Security to the Control of the Contr	1/1 poin
Control Control Pet List Scheduments organization and various. ### Control Co	1/1 poin

https://www.coursera.org/learn/sql-case-statements/exam/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/attempt?redirectToCover=true/fEJPQ/graded-quiz-sql-case-statements/fEJPQ/graded-graded

05.2022 17:16		Graded Quiz: SQL CASE Statements Coursera	
7.	Which SQL statement is used to sort the result set of a query?		1 / 1 point
	ORDER BY		
	O None of the above		
	O HAVING		
	○ GROUP BY		
	✓ Correct Correct! The ORDER BY statement allows us to sort our results using the data in any column.		

 ✓ Correct Correct! The ORDER BY statement allows us to sort our results using the data in any column. 			
8. What will be the result of this query?	1/1 point		
<pre>1 SELECT a.profit_category, COUNT(*) 2 FROM (3 SELECT order_line, profit, 4 CASE 5 WHEN profit < 0 THEN 'No Profit' 6 WHEN profit > 0 AND profit < 500 THEN 'Low Profit' 7 WHEN profit > 500 AND profit < 1500 THEN 'Good Profit' 8 ELSE 'High Profit' 9 END AS profit_category 10 FROM sales 11) a 12 GROUP BY a.profit_category;</pre>			
Retrieves a list of all profit categories from the salaries table			
Retrieves the count of the different profit categories in the sales table			
Retrieves a list of all profit categories from the customers table			
Retrieves a list of all profit categories from the sales table			
Correct Correct! The query returns the count of the different profit categories in the sales table			
9. What is the golden rule for performing SQL joins? <i>(Select all that apply)</i>	1/1 point		
Find the linking field or column in both tables			
 Correct Correct! One important thing to note is, we can only join these two tables on their related or linking column or field, 			
Find a related column or field in both tables			
Correct Correct! One important thing to note is, we can only join these two tables on their related or linking column or field,			
Find a related row or record in both tables			
Find the unique and primary keys in both tables			
10. Aggregate functions in SQL are	1/1 point		
Built-in functions			
O User-defined functions			
Correct Correct! The aggregate functions are built-in SQL functions that are used to retrieve summaries of data from database objects.			
11. The LIMIT statement is not always the last part of a query.	1/1 point		
False			
○ Maybe			
○ True			
 Correct Correct! In SQL, the LIMIT statement is always the last part of a query. It helps to retrieve rows or records of a table as specified. 			